

## An Architecture-Level Wrist Platform for Reliable and Scalable Robotic Manipulation



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# Technology Transfer Brief

## An Architecture-Level Wrist Platform for Reliable and Scalable Robotic Manipulation

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- 3 Key Features & Advantages
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# 01 Wrist Design Is a Structural Coupling Problem

(\*source: Popular Science, 2025)



## Wrist Design Requirement

### 1 ROM-Stiffness Decoupling

- Wide ROM
- High stiffness
- Dynamic stability
- Contact-ready

### 2 Wire Routing Channel

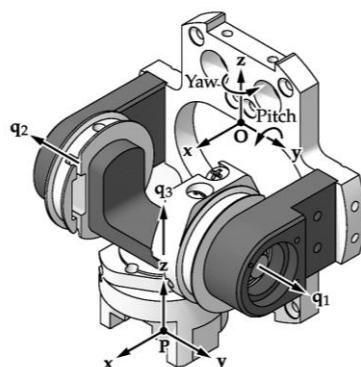
- Dedicated routing volume
- Non-interfering paths
- Low torsion / bending within compact routing space
- ROM-independent routing

*Unexpected object drop, Loss of stability at certain wrist angles, Inconsistent grasp during contact, Reduced reliability in repetitive tasks.*

- ✓ **Wrist architecture determines commercial reliability in high-load, contact-rich manipulation.**
- ✓ **Conventional wrist designs couple motion range, stiffness, and tendon routing, limiting design scalability and reliability.**

### ① Differential Serial Wrist

(iCub mk.2 wrist mechanism)

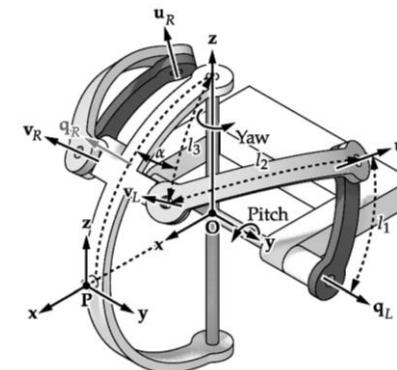


- ✓ Compact, Simple control, Humanoid-ready

- ✗ ROM-stiffness trade-off, Low dynamic rigidity, Routing as afterthought

### ② Spherical Parallel Wrist

(Spherical six-bar mechanism)

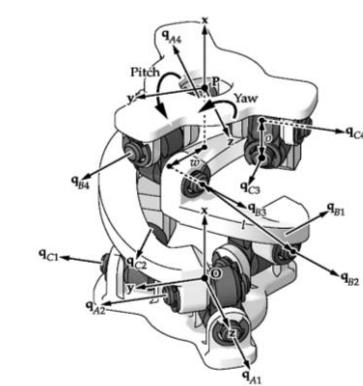


- ✓ High stiffness, Load-capable, Accurate positioning

- ✗ Bulky structure, Limited routing space, Kinematic complexity

### ③ Singularity-Aware Wrist

(Quaternion joint mechanism)

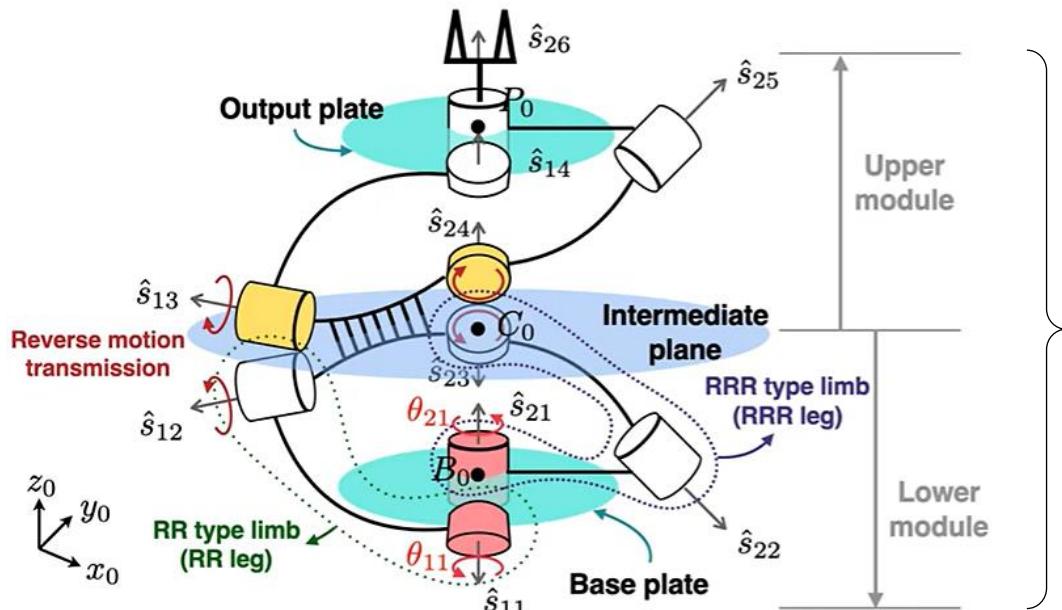


- ✓ Continuous rotation, High dexterity, Kinematic continuity

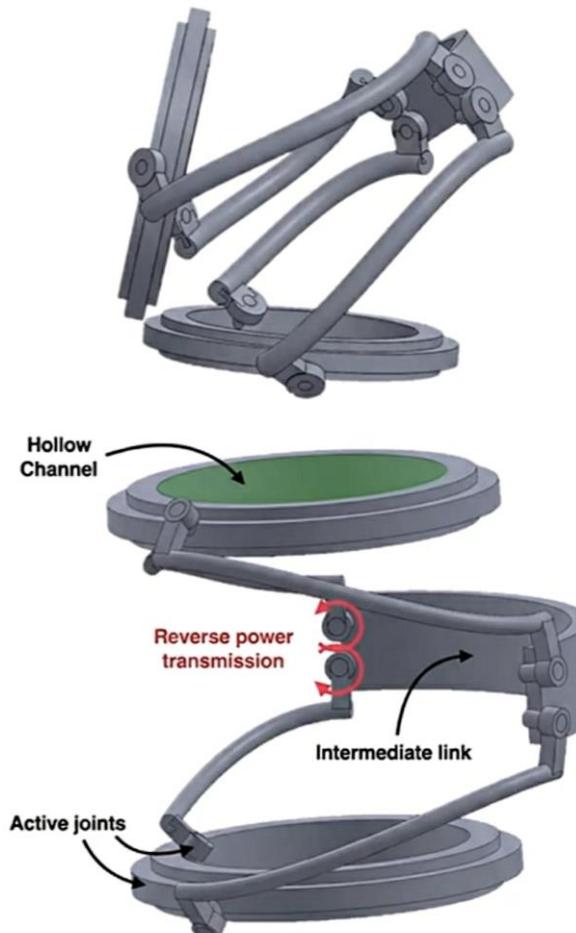
- ✗ High system complexity, Poor integrability, Limited real-world use

## 02 Technology Overview

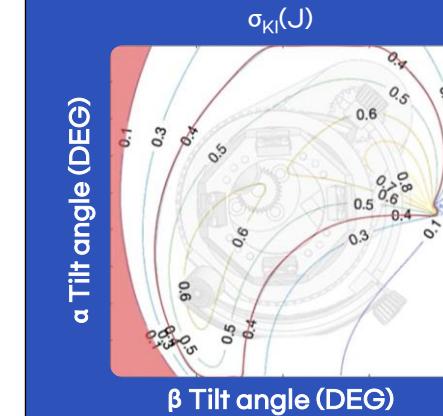
- ✓ **Design concept** : Structural decoupling of wrist tilt via parallel linkage and reverse power transmission.
- ✓ **Motion characteristics** : Consistent dexterity and load stability without abrupt performance degradation.



- The intermediate plane structurally cancels motion coupling, enabling both a wide range of motion (ROM) and high structural rigidity without the need for control compensation.
- A hollow routing channel maintains orientation-independent wire paths, improving scalability and reliability.

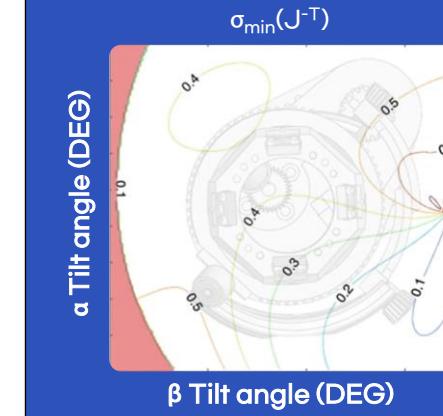


### Kinematic Isotropy Index



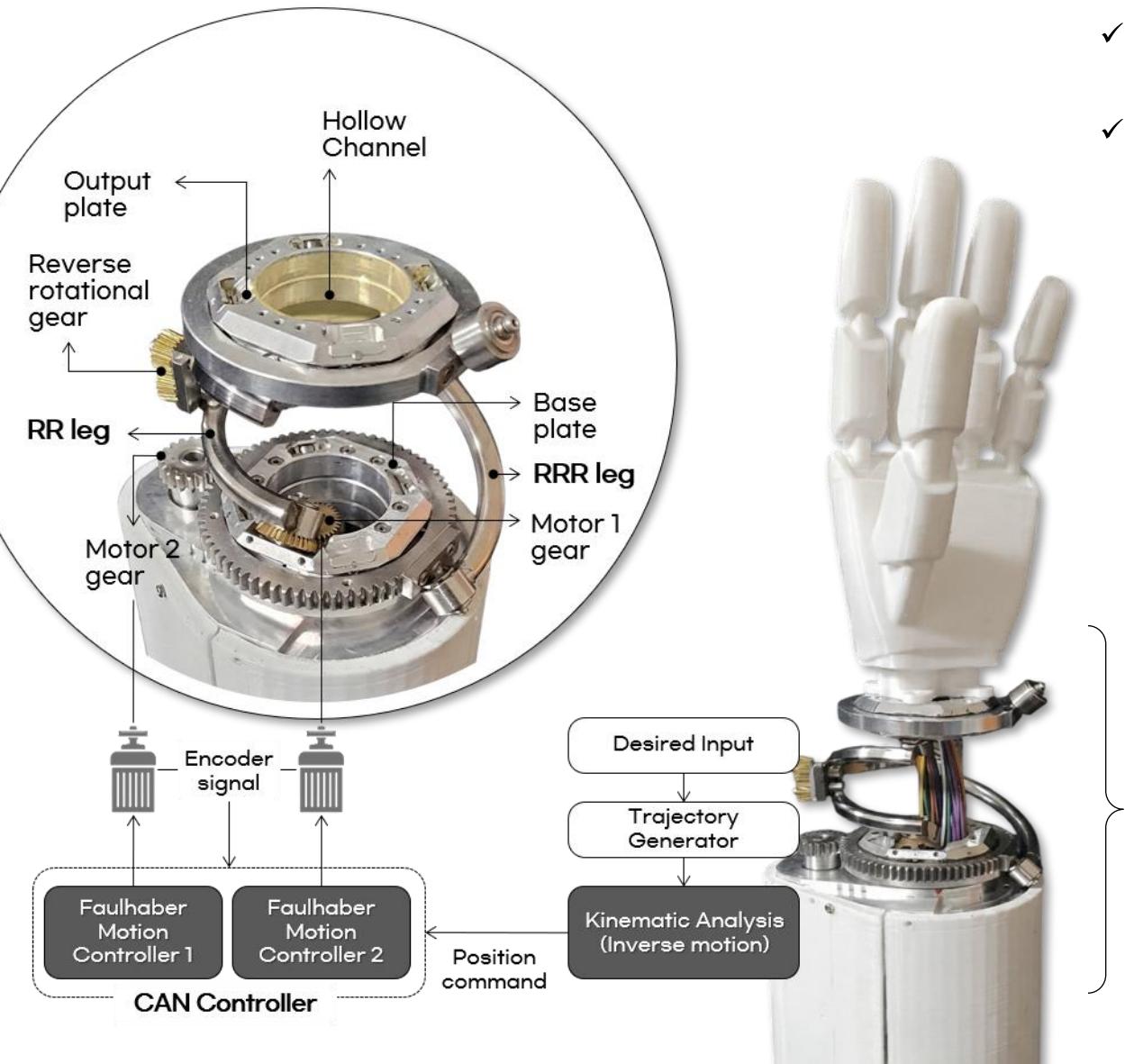
- Uniform manipulability ( $\alpha-\beta$ )
- High & flat isotropy (center)
- Wide effective workspace  $\uparrow$

### Minimum Payload



- Stable payload across task angles
- No abrupt drop  $\downarrow$
- Localized weak zones only

# 03 Key Features & Advantages



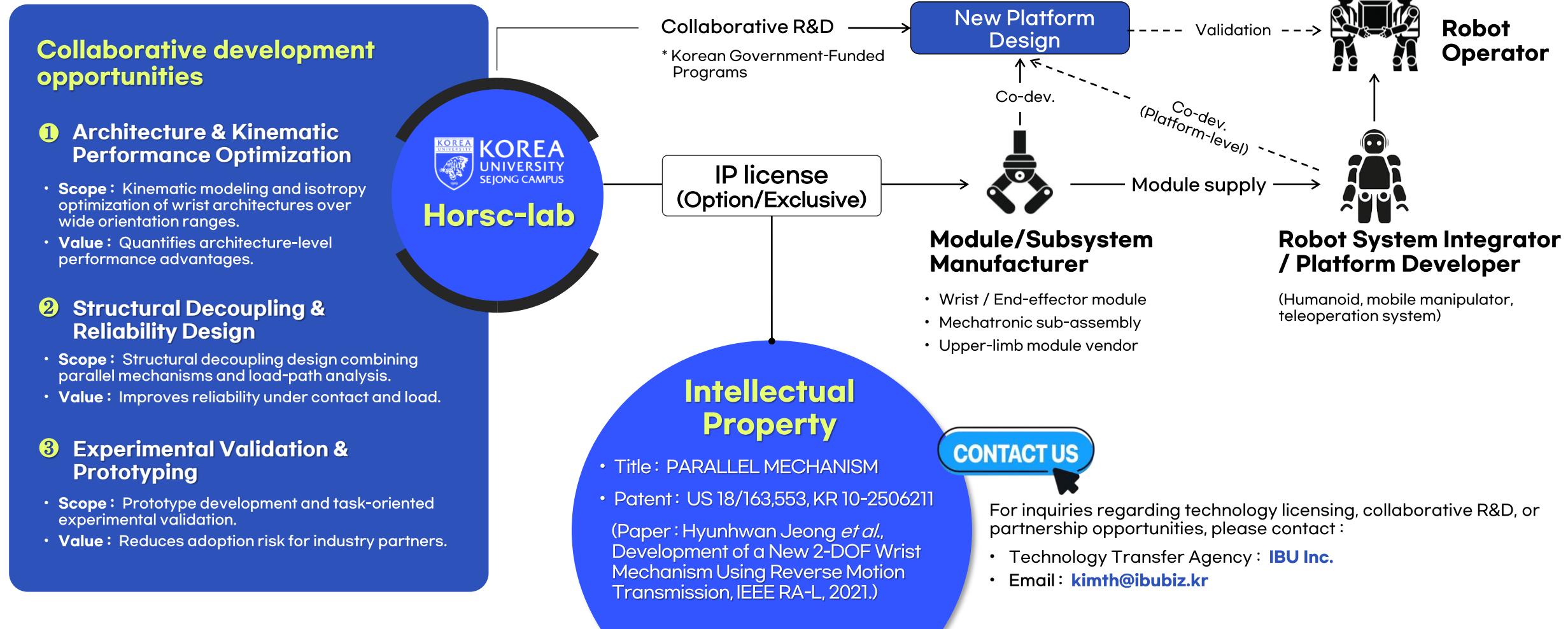
- ✓ An **Architecture-Level Solution** to Reliability and Integration Limits in Robot Wrists.
- ✓ **Applications** : Humanoid robots, teleoperation systems, mobile manipulators, and tool-integrated end-effectors.



Criteria	Gimbal	Omniwrist	Spatial parallelogram	Proposed wrist
DOF	2	2	2	2
Decoupling	Full	None	Full	Partial
Range of Motion	$\pm 90^\circ$	Tilt $90^\circ$	$P: -48^\circ, +53^\circ$ $Y: \pm 53^\circ$	$P: -45^\circ, +90^\circ$ $Y: -65^\circ, +50^\circ$
Hemispherical Workspace	Full	Full	Partial	Partial
Hollow Channel	None	Tiny	Tiny	Large
Kinematic Isotropy	Omni-directional isotropy	Omni-directional isotropy	Wide isotropy	Target-oriented isotropy

## 04 Strategic Business Opportunities

- ✓ **Business Vision**: An **architecture-level wrist solution** enabling reliable, scalable manipulation in contact-rich robotic systems.
- ✓ **Engagement Model**: Open to **technology licensing**, **collaborative R&D** partnerships, and potential **joint venture** formation.



**Partnering to  
unlock new business opportunities  
through innovation.**

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